

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

Vol. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY, 16, 1864.

NO. 280.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.
All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, Jr.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.

March 14, 1865—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law.

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WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tq.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

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Frankfort, April 22, 1865—ly.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

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Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

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Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

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Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

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Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

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James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

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1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

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10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Liverpool and London Fire & Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, 282,541 76

2. Real estate unencumbered, 120,060 00

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth, 655,400 00

4. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—new secured, 78,642 69

5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—new secured, 46,000 00

6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 49,783 23

7. All other securities, 1,222,027 68

Total assets of the Company, \$1,222,027 68

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1864.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1864.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian Church.

The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. COOK offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs enquire into the expediency and propriety of passing an act to pay a State bounty to all who may volunteer or re-enlist in the Federal service in Kentucky, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. PRALL offered a resolution to request the Judiciary committee to report to-morrow at 11 o'clock a bill to provide for the voting of the soldiers from Kentucky who are in the field: adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. Todd, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage by that House of several Senate bills; also that they had passed a number of bills and joint resolutions which originated in that House in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate. Also that they had received official information that the Governor had approved and signed a number of House bills.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. WRIGHT reported a number of Senate and House bills correctly enrolled, they having been signed by the SPEAKER of the House, the SPEAKER of the Senate affixed his signature to them and they were delivered to the committee to be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

An act to fix the time of holding courts in the 10th Judicial District, was reported by Mr. DULIN from the H. R. as having been passed by that House; the Senate under a dispensation of the rules took up the bill and passed it.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The unfinished report of the Finance committee being "a House bill to provide for investing certain funds belonging to the State with a view to increase the resources of the Sinking Fund," and the pending amendment, were taken up.

The pending question was Mr. FISK's motion to recommit the bill with the following instruction, viz: "To so frame the bill as to reserve to the School Fund an amount equal to its annual tax on the stock in the Southern Bank of Kentucky."

Mr. BOTTS stated that no portion of the tax went into the School Fund, but into the Sinking Fund.

Mr. FISK withdrew his motion to recommit with instructions.

Mr. GROVER withdrew his motion, made on Saturday, to recommit, without instructions.

The amendments proposed by the committee were adopted.

The amendment to Mr. GROVER's amendment to strike out the provision allowing the investment to be made in "5-20 United States bonds" and requiring the investment to be made in Kentucky State Bonds owing by the State alone, was after some discussion, rejected by yeas 2, nays 26.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. BOTTS—Finance—A bill for the benefit of the sureties of W. A. L. B. Sharp, late sheriff of Bell county: passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the executors and sureties of R. L. Samuels, dec'd, late clerk of the Bullitt circuit and county courts: passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the Governor to remit damages upon judgments against sheriffs, clerks, &c., where the debt interest and costs have been paid: passed.

Mr. GROVER—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of Fleming Bates, with amendments: amendments adopted and bill passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of John Peters, of Owensley county, with amendments: amendments adopted, and bill passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of J. A. Howerton, of Bourbon county, with an amendment: amendment adopted and bill passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Wm. Romans: passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of T. P. Cardwell, of Breathitt county, with the opinion it should not pass: rejected.

Mr. ALEXANDER—Finance—A bill for the benefit of J. E. Mulkey, late sheriff of Monroe county: passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Harvey Helm, of Lincoln county: passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of F. A. Smith, sheriff of Hart county: passed by yeas 26, nays 0.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of R. Young, of Nicholas county: laid on the table, a bill for same purpose having already passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of J. W. Murphy, Commissioner of Menree county: passed, by yeas 27, nays 0.

Same—A House bill for the relief of C. J. Coker and John Borer: passed.

Same—A House bill requiring the Register to have certain Record Books rebound: passed by yeas 25, nays 1.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of S. B. Bell, sheriff of Hancock county: passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Peter Jett: passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of B. F. Davis, of Barren county, with an amendment: amendment adopted and bill passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of J. L. McCarty, sheriff of Whitley county: with an amendment: amendment adopted and bill passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of John Stevens, of Jackson county: with the opinion it should not pass: rejected.

Same—Asked to be discharged from the consideration of a resolution in relation to appropriating money to sick and wounded soldiers: discharged.

Same—A bill to extend the time for certain officers in Clinton county to give bond, qualify, and take the oath of office.

After some discussion on the bill, in which Messrs. SAMPSON and ALEXANDER took part, the bill passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. PAGE, Assistant Secretary of State, announcing his approval of a number of enrolled bills which originated in the Senate.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. ALEXANDER—Finance—A bill to regulate recruiting in Kentucky and to punish persons who violate the laws of Kentucky in relation thereto: ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Same—A bill to empower the Board of Managers of the Western Lunatic Asylum to sell and convey certain real estate: passed.

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—A bill to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of Marion county, to sell stock in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad: passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER—Finance—A bill for the benefit of R. T. McDaniel, late sheriff of Christian county, and his securities: passed.

PRIVILEGED MOTION.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the benefit of T. P. Cardwell: reconsidered and bill referred to the Finance committee.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. BRUNER—Education—A House bill for the benefit of the Mt. Sterling Male Academy: passed.

Same—A House bill to provide for an increase of the Common School fund; with amendments: [The bill provides for submitting to a vote of the people an increased tax of 5 cents on each \$100. The amendment of the committee provides that if the tax shall be levied by the vote of the people, then one half cent on each \$100 shall be set apart for the support of a school for teachers, &c.]

The committee intend this bill if thus amended to be a substitute for all the bills on the subject before them. The amendments were adopted.

Mr. CLEVELAND offered an amendment providing that the tax shall receive a majority of all the legal votes in the State, as shown by the Auditor's report of 1861; instead of a majority of all the votes actually given on the question of levying the tax.

Mr. FISK opposed the amendment briefly and earnestly.

Mr. BRUNER also opposed the amendment.

Mr. BUSH spoke briefly in favor of the amendment.

Mr. McHENRY opposed the amendment.

Mr. CLEVELAND replied to the Senators who opposed his amendment and earnestly urged its adoption.

Mr. GRAINGER replied to Mr. CLEVELAND opposed the amendment and earnestly supported the bill.

Mr. GROVER opposed the amendment, and earnestly urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. SAMPSON also opposed the amendment and advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. BUSH replied to Mr. SAMPSON and again advocated the adoption of the amendment.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendment was then rejected by yeas 5, nays 24.

The bill was then passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, and appropriately referred:

Mr. GARDNER—A bill for the benefit of the administrator and securities of W. R. Baker.

Mr. BLACK—A bill for the benefit of J. A. Yandall, late sheriff of Crittenden county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of J. Hodge, late clerk of the circuit court of Crittenden county.

A. H. R. BILL.

To change the time of the Trimble circuit court was taken up, and passed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. Todd, Assistant Clerk, announcing that that House had concurred in the amendments of the Senate, to several House bills. Among them is a bill to appropriate money to the Western Lunatic Asylum; the Senate reduced the amount from \$33,000, to \$51,000 and the House concurred in the amendment, reducing the amount.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted Mr. WRIGHT, until to-morrow.

And then the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1864.

Prayer by Rev. S. L. ROBERTSON, of the M. E. church.

The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

A PETITION.

Was presented by Mr. IRVINE, and appropriately referred.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WOOD—County Courts—Enpower the Mason County Court to levy a tax upon all slaves in the county, to pay a patrol: passed.

Same—Benefit of Geo. H. Milliken, late clerk of the Simpson county circuit court: passed.

Mr. DULIN—Revised Statutes—To fix the time of holding circuit courts in the 10th judicial district: passed.

Same—Benefit of Edwin Thomas, clerk of the Grayson county court: passed.

Same—Restoring citizenship to certain persons: special order for next Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. SPARKS—same committee—Benefit of J. H. Howard, late clerk of the Montgomery county and circuit court: passed.

Same—Senate bill, to authorize the appointment of elisors, allowing them to summon jurors, &c.: passed.

Same—Senate bill, an act to amend art. 2, chap. 42, Revised Statutes: passed.

Mr. McLOVED—same committee—Senate bill, to amend sec. 9, art. 3, chap. 9, Revised Statutes: passed.

Same—To amend sec. 8, art. 1, chap. 43, Revised Statutes: fell in the orders of the day.

Mr. E. H. SMITH—same committee—Benefit of Wm. Smith, late clerk of the Grant county and circuit courts: passed.

Same—Declaring certain offices, in Grant county, compatible: passed.

Mr. BENTON—Code of Practice—Senate bill, in relation to taking depositions of persons in military service: passed.

Same—Senate bill, in relation to taking depositions in prosecutions for misdemeanors: rejected.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—Corporations—Senate bill, benefit of the town of Caseyville: passed.

Same—Senate bill, to amend the charter of the town of Millersburg, in Bourbon county: passed.

Same—Senate bill, an act supplemental to an act to incorporate the town of Mannsville: passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. BELL from the select committee to whom had been referred the report of the committee on Federal Relations, made the following report, which was ordered to be printed.

[For resolutions see editorial column.]

PRIVILEGED MOTION.

Mr. WEIR read an editorial from the Louisville Democrat of recent date wherein he was represented as asking "how many members there were in that body who were elected not by one tenth, but by far less than one tenth of the constituency in their districts; he could not understand how they could censure the President." Mr. W. said he was not in the habit of noticing such quibbles, but in justice to himself and members of this House he disclaimed the language imputed to him. He said nothing of the kind—the statement is simply untrue. He did say in his speech on Friday, that the principles embodied in the Kentucky expatriation law had, (to some extent,) been adopted in the scheme proposed by the President, viz: "that those who engaged in this rebellion had forfeited their rights as citizens."

Mr. WARD made an explanation of his remarks on Federal relations some days since, disclaiming language attributed to him by the Commonwealth of to-day.

COMMITTEES RESUMED.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—Corporations—Senate bill, to incorporate the Kentucky Associations of Miners in Union, and Crittenden counties: passed.

Same—To amend an act to incorporate the Bremen and London, Petroleum, and Mining Company: passed.

Same—To amend the laws, regulating the duties of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in relation to the Bardstown and Louisville railroad company: passed.

Same—To change the time of holding circuit courts in Marion county: passed.

Mr. HAWTHORNE—same committee—To amend the charter of the Bardstown and Louisville railroad company: passed.

Mr. WARING—same committee—Senate bill, benefit of the town of Madisonville: passed.

Same—To amend an act in relation to the town of Quincy: passed.

Mr. IRVINE—same committee—Senate bill, to incorporate the Louisville and Jefferson county association: passed.

Same—To incorporate the Chepea Eschur burial society in the town Paducah: passed.

Same—To incorporate the Chesnut street Baptist Church in the city of Louisville: passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the town of Prestonville: passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the town of Newcastle: passed.

Same—To incorporate the Kentucky college of science: passed.

Mr. McFARLAND—Propositions and Grievances—Benefit of R. J. Maxey, surveyor of Monroe county: passed.

Same—Benefit of John G. Wyatt, of Montgomery county: passed.

Same—Benefit of S. C. Lander, of Whiteley county: passed.

Mr. THOMPSON—Privileges and Elections—To change a voting place in Larue county: passed.

Same—Creating an additional Justice district, and voting precinct in Meade county: passed.

Same—Legalizing the act of Justices of the Peace and Constable in district No. 8, in Meade county: passed.

Same—To change the voting place of certain citizens in Shelby county: passed.

Same—Authorizing the Lewis county court to establish an election district: passed.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE—Claims—Authorizing the Mercer county court to sell the old jail, and to levy a tax to build a new jail: passed.

Same—Benefit of F. Garrett and his securities: passed.

Same—Benefit of Powell county: passed.

Same—Benefit of Wm. Claytor, of Louisville: passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act for the benefit of P. B. Young, with an amendment: amendment adopted.

An act appropriating money to the Western Lunatic Asylum, with an amendment: amendment concurred in.

[The amendment appropriates \$49,000 instead of \$73,000.]

An act in relation to the city of Paducah, with several amendments.

Mr. ALF. ALLEN moved to strike out the 13th section of the bill.

The bill and amendments were committed to the Judiciary committee.

An act to punish treason and disloyal practices, with several amendments from the Senate.

Mr. E. H. SMITH moved to strike out the 2d section: committed to the Judiciary and made special order for Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

LEAVE.

Was granted to bring in the following bill, which was appropriately referred:

Mr. LINLEY—Benefit of Thomas Leeper, jailor of Livingston county.

An act legalizing the appointment of John Ellis, school commissioner of Kenton county, &c.: passed.

And then the House took a recess till 3 o'clock.

SENATE BILL.

The report of the Select Committee on Federal Relations being under consideration Mr. HANSON offered the following resolution, as a substitute for the second resolution above:

RESOLUTION.

[See editorial column.]

Mr. CHANDLER offered the following resolutions, as a substitute for the report and the amendments:

[See editorial column.]

Considerable discussion ensued in which Messrs. HANSON, McLOVED, THOMPSON, CHANDLER and E. H. SMITH took part.

Mr. J. F. BELL obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

And then the House adjourned.

Mr. Donald McKay, the eminent ship-builder, in a recent letter, institutes a comparison between the American and British navies, which is highly flattering to us. He states that the British class of steam-frigates like the Minnesota have not greater armament, but superior power. That the Mercury frigate is 4,000 horse power, has a boiler-room sixty-eight feet long, with thirty-two furnaces, and has made 13.29 miles an hour in Stokes' Bay. Our side-wheel steamers are much superior in point of speed to the British, as our screw gun-boats. A table is furnished, showing that the British vessels of the latter class have on trial trips made from 10 1/4 miles an hour, while ours have made from 13 to 12.25 an hour at sea.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND.

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Pectoral or Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure; no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA. And its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can so efficaciously bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer the public a combination of this with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give it.

CEDRON BITTERS one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

And in FEVER AND AGUE; it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will drive the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. MARY TRAYNE RUSKIN, Principal.

THE Thirty-First semi-annual Session of this School will commence on Monday, January 25th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION: Board, including washing, fuel, and lights, \$90 00 Tuition in primary branches, 10 00 Tuition in common English branches, 15 00 Tuition in higher English branches, 20 00 Music, Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.

No deduction made for voluntary absence. For further information address the Principal. Jan. 1, 1864-2m.

KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY, FRANKFORT, JANUARY 1, 1864.

FROM this date CASH will be required at the gate, before the article is delivered, for every species of work done at this institution.

H. I. TODD.

Jan. 6, 1864-1f.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1864.

Governor's Message.

We call the attention of every reader to the most admirable message of the Governor, in reference to the fugitive slaves of rebels.

Grand Fancy Dress Ball!

By a card in another column our readers will see that there will be a Grand Fancy Dress Ball at the Capital Hotel on next Friday night.

"Everything is good, in excellent taste and leans to virtue side."—*Boylst Register*. See their advertisement in another column.

The Winter Term of the Franklin Circuit Court commenced yesterday, Judge Drake presiding.

The Tenth Kentucky Infantry—Col. John M. Harlan's old regiment, has been re-listed. It will soon be home. A more gallant regiment has not served in the Army of the Cumberland.

The Nashville Union says, Gen. Jno. B. Stevenson has been assigned to duty as commander of the Department of Kentucky, vice Gen. Boyle, resigned. Who is Gen. Stevenson?

The information from Natchez, Mississippi, is that many persons, who had left their farms, are returning, taking the oath, and testifying by every act, that they are honest and sincere in their return to their allegiance to the Federal Government.

Gen. Sherman occupied Jackson, Mississippi, on the 5th instant. The rebels made but slight resistance. It is supposed, the rebel army had fallen back over Pearl river. It is reported, that reinforcements are being sent to the rebel army, to enable it to check Sherman. If they attempt that work, they will pay dearly for it.

The Indianapolis papers state that Governor Morton thinks the time has arrived when the people ought to know what becomes of their contributions for sanitary purposes. Probably, if investigation was properly made, it may be found that they go to make up such affairs as "Dr. Adonis" describes in his letter of the 9th instant. See Louisville Journal of the 15th.

Was the spirit of prophecy upon Dr. Watts, when he wrote in his hymn:—

Vain are the hopes that rebels place
Upon their birth and blood,
Descended from a pious race—
Their fathers now with God.
He from the caves of earth and hell
Can take the hardest stones,
And fill the house of Abraham well
With new created sons.

Inclining to "Internal Convulsion."

The Louisville Journal, of Monday quotes a resolution offered by Mr. Lowry, as a substitute for the resolutions of the committee on Federal Relations, which resolution, we are pleased to see, was adopted as their first resolve, by the select committee of which Mr. Bell is Chairman, and uses it as the text for a most bitter tirade against those members of the Legislature who are opposed to now reaffirming the "absurd generalities" of the resolutions of the last Legislature, and an incendiary appeal to the Legislature, to reject all substitutes, and to pass the resolutions reported by Mr. Alfred Allen, from the committee on Federal Relations. It threatens "internal convulsions" which "inevitably would profit the rebellion, both morally and physically," if its dictation should be disregarded. And in its writings at seeing the people of the State, and the members of the Legislature disregarding its commands, it conjures up horrors on horrors, and exclaims with tragic emphasis: "Such are the deadly consequences which lie in the adoption of what may seem to its author a very harmless resolution! Alas! the action proposed, [the adoption of Mr. Lowry's resolution] is too truly fraught with ruin and dishonor to Kentucky, and with untold calamities to the Union."

"Alas! From the Journal's eyes the streams of chagrin flow—
The would-be Dictator stands a driv'ler and a show!"

Hon. W. H. Randall and the Journal.

The people of Laurel county, on their last County Court day held a meeting and endorsed the course of their Representative in Congress, Hon. W. H. Randall, in voting for Mr. Colfax. The Journal was requested to publish the proceedings. Instead of complying, in its issue of Saturday it sneers at those who held the meeting, as "some radicals," and intimates that there were very few concerned in the meeting, and that such endorsements are "melancholy farces!" We leave the people of Laurel to say how they relish the contemptuous manner the Journal speaks of them.

Mr. Randall, is charged by the Journal with having misinterpreted his constituents, in voting for Mr. Colfax. Our information from that District gives positive contradiction to the Journal's charge. It is the opinion of men who have the best opportunity to know the sentiments and feelings of the people in the several counties, that the vote for Mr. Randall is endorsed and sustained by a decided majority in the district. The Journal to the contrary notwithstanding. Meetings of the people endorsing what the Journal denounces may indeed appear to that concern "melancholy" affairs, for they show that power has departed from the Journal, and a law giver from beneath its feet.

Report of the Committee.

On the 15th instant, Hon. Joshua F. Bell reported from the Select Committee of seven, to which the resolutions on Federal Relations were referred on the 13th, the following:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That this State need make no further exhibition, by way of political resolutions, of her intense loyalty, or her sincere and unaltered devotion to the National Union. Her stand has been taken after the maturest deliberation, and is known to the world. She will not prove recreant by taking any backward step, but will go forward with all her resources of men, money, and credit, to the support of our gallant armies in the field until the rebellion is subdued, and treason disarmed; and she will, through the peaceful modes prescribed by the fundamental law of the land, use her efforts to correct any errors that may have been committed, either by the Executive or the Legislative department of the government.

2. Resolved, That we regard as impolitic the enlistment of negro soldiers into the armies of the United States, and we earnestly protest against their enlistment within the State of Kentucky; and we respectfully request the President of the United States to remove from our limits and borders, all camps for negro soldiers, by which our slaves are enticed to leave the services of their owners.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the legal status of the States in rebellion, as regards the Union, was not changed by the criminal action of their people in attempting to secede, thus forcing a civil war upon the country; and when the people of one or all those States shall, in good faith, return to their allegiance, their States are, as before the war, members of the great American Union, and the people thereof are citizens, all subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Hanson offered the following as a substitute for the second resolution:

2. Resolved, That we declare our abhorrence and unqualified condemnation of the policy of enlisting negroes in the armies of the United States, as unjust to our soldiers, degrading to our arms, humiliating to the Nation, and contrary to the usages of civilized nations. This war is on the part of the United States, the patriotic struggle of white American citizens for the preservation of their free institutions, and in this glorious struggle they ought to rely upon their own arms, and not upon the arms of unwelcome confidence, and indignantly reject the co-operation of negro soldiers.

And the following additional resolutions:

4. Resolved, That slavery is a State institution, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and slaves are regarded as property by the laws of all the States where slavery exists, and they have been so regarded since the establishment of the Government of the United States, and in many of the States from a period long before the existence of the Government of the United States, yet, like other property, they are subject to capture, and other lawful effects of war, and we do not object to their employment as laborers when ever the public service requires it.

5. Resolved, That the existing civil war, into which the Nation has been forced by the wickedness and treason of the rebels, ought not to be waged on our part in any "spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights, or established institutions of any of the States, free or slave, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

6. Resolved, That the doctrine, recently announced in certain high places, that the States in rebellion are no longer States in the Union, and that, upon the subjugation of the rebellion, they should be held as territories or conquered provinces by the strong arm of military power, and that they shall only be admitted to a place with the sisterhood of States upon new conditions unknown to, and repugnant to, the Constitution of the United States, is a doctrine fraught with evil, and evil only, in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, is dangerous to the rights, dignity and equality of the States, tending directly to a consolidation of all political power in the Federal Government, and to anarchy, and finally, to military despotism; and it is fair to recognize the dangerous principle of the right of secession; against this doctrine we earnestly protest.

7. Resolved, That the proper constitutional relations of the States in rebellion to the Government of the United States have been suspended by military force, and whenever the military power of the rebellion is subdued and destroyed, and the people of any of those States shall, in good faith, return to their allegiance, and to obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, they have the constitutional right to resume their relations to the Government of the United States, as they existed before the rebellion, and any attempt to defeat or hinder this sacred right, by the application of new tests and conditions, is in derogation of the Constitution, and ought not to be sanctioned.

8. Resolved, That the inaugural address and message of Governor Bramlette to the present General Assembly, so far as the same treats of our Federal Relations, reflect truly the sentiments of the Union people of Kentucky, are approved by the present General Assembly, and are recommended to the patriotic consideration of the American people.

9. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body.

Mr. Chandler offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions reported by the committee, and the amendments:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That the General Assembly, in its resolutions, as a fair expression of its political views on the subjects embraced therein, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth and eleventh resolutions of a series of resolutions on National Affairs, adopted by the legislature of 1863, and approved March 2d, of that year; also, the resolutions adopted by the Louisville convention on the 18th of March last—the remaining resolutions of the series not being deemed applicable to the present state of affairs.

2. That it is unnecessary, at this late day, for Kentucky to reassert her loyalty to the Government of the United States; her acts in her legislative councils and the process of her gallant soldiers on nearly every battle-field in the southwest, have attested it. Kentucky, in the line of patriotic duty and devotion to the unity of the States, takes no backward step, but will continue henceforth, as heretofore, to make her sacrifices, if need be, for the cause in which she has embarked—the cause of Liberty, Equality and Justice, to all the States in the Union, and not out of it, in obedience to, and not in defiance of, the National Constitution.

3. That Kentucky, having fulfilled all of her constitutional duties as a State of the Federal Union, by promptly furnishing her quota of men and money to suppress the existing rebellion, ought to have the right to manage and control her local and domestic affairs, (not in violation of the National Constitution) free from opposition or hindrance on the part of the Federal Government.

4. That the doctrine recently announced, that the States now in rebellion are no longer States in the Union, and that upon the overthrow of the rebellion they should be held as conquered provinces, by the strong arm of military power; and that they shall only be admitted to a place in the sisterhood of States upon new conditions, unknown to and repugnant to the constitution of the United States is a doctrine fraught with evil, and evil only, in contravention of the Federal Constitution, is dangerous to the liberties of the people, destructive of the rights, dignity, and equality of the States, tending directly to a consolidation of all political power in the Federal Government, and to anarchy, and finally, to military despotism; and it is fair to recognize the dangerous principle of the right of secession; against this doctrine we earnestly protest.

stitution, is dangerous to the liberties of the people, destructive of the rights, dignity, and equality of the States, tending directly to a consolidation of all political power in the Federal Government, to anarchy, and finally to military despotism, and recognizing in fact the dangerous principle of the right of secession; against this doctrine we earnestly protest.

5. That the constitutional relations of the States in rebellion to the General Government, have been suspended by the criminal invocation of military force, by their own people, and when that is subdued and the people of any of the States in rebellion, shall, in good faith, return to their allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, they have the constitutional right to resume their relations to the General Government as they existed before the rebellion, and any attempt to hinder or defeat this sacred right by the application of new tests and conditions is in derogation of the constitution and ought not to be sanctioned.

6. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body.

Messrs. Hanson, McLeod, Thompson, Chandler, and E. H. Smith discussed the resolutions. Mr. J. F. Bell has the floor for tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It appears that the rebels are again threatening New Berne. They have been strongly reinforced, and will make a desperate effort to take the place. The Union forces say they can stand a long siege; and if their force is increased sufficiently, will whip the rebels. They fear a rebel ram which is afloat above New Berne, and ask the Government to send them some iron-clad gunboats.

It is stated that the officers were unable to fill a requisition for shoes for the negro regiment at Quincy, Illinois,—the sizes wanted ranging from tens to twenties! Orders, with measures for the feet of the men, had to be sent to Washington, to have the shoes made.

The rebel guerrillas along the Mississippi river are using incendiary shells filled with "Greek fire," to destroy the steamboats.

Mr. Sumner, in the Senate the other day, very frankly admitted that while he was for "carrying the war into Africa," he is "more in favor of carrying the African into the war." It would save sending the white man.

A difficulty occurred, on the morning of the 12th instant, at Covington, Ky., between Capt. George Stacey, of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry, and Mr. Henry Riff, of Covington, which terminated by Capt. Stacey shooting Mr. Riff, inflicting a mortal wound.

Governor Letcher said recently in an address at Danville, Virginia, that Stonewall Jackson was in favor of conducting the war under the black flag, and so expressed himself, a few days after the secession of Virginia, proposing to set the example by first carrying the flag in the face of the enemy. Jackson was a model "Christian."—*Louisville Journal*.

Such slings at Christianity are contemptible. No Christian can be a traitor to his Government: for to be so, is to rebel against God, and to violate His solemn injunction.

And however loud and vehement were the professions of Christianity made by Stonewall Jackson and other traitors—however sincere they may have been, before they became traitors, when they resolved deliberately to commit treason, they threw off the authority of their Lord and Saviour, and declared by word and act that "they would not have Him to rule over them," and Satan immediately entered into them. Judas, the "Son of Perdition," was the traitor among the twelve chosen by Jesus; and there are many traitors among those who are enrolled as the people of God; but that should constitute no reason for flinging contempt upon Christians.

Just Views from New York.

In a private correspondence of a gentleman of New York City, with the Senior, occurs a reference to public matters, which we think gives, in a brief space, the views of the great body of loyal men, not in New York only, but of the Union. We have permission to make a copy, and present it to the readers of the Commonwealth:—

"I have read your paper with much interest, and have followed your State through its elections. I have watched the course of your present Governor, and I can say at my stand point, I would that all States had such a Governor; and, especially, our State of New York; for, while Governor Seymour is looked upon by many as a good loyal man, his course is very much deprecated by the majority at home. I say majority, because of the result of the last election, in which he threw his whole influence, and was largely defeated; and thus, so far as my friends are concerned, with few exceptions, all deprecate his course as that of a politician, who, to keep upon the top of the wave of popular favor, risked his reputation for honesty, and having risked, lost; and now, defeated in his plans of opposition to the Government of the United States, he sinks back into quiet, until the end of his term, when, I trust, he will sink into merited oblivion.

"With those who see errors in the General Government, and condemn them, I can fully sympathize; but, with those who, because of such errors, would try to interfere with what is good, or take unlawful means to hinder it in prosecuting the war, I can have no sympathy, and when at last our whole Country has been purified by the fire through which it is now passing, I desire to feel that I have done nothing which, in any way, could hinder the cause which should be near the hearts of all."

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1864.

ARGUED. Daniel et al vs. Roach; Taylor, reversed.

Crawford et al vs. Thompson et al, petition for re-hearing filed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Frankfort, February 13th, 1864. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the commencement of the rebellion large numbers of fugitive slaves have been arrested and committed to jail, under the provisions of chapter 93, article 6, Revised Statutes.

This statute was framed in reference to peaceful relations, and to ensure those acts of comity, due from one State to another, of the same Government.

The law was intended to secure to the owner the return of his slave.

This purpose of the law can not now be accomplished.

The hostile attitude of other slave States to the position and relations of Kentucky, wholly precludes the owner, in hostile States, from the benefits of the law. He can not come here to prove ownership and reclaim his property. And such is the separation that he has no means of obtaining information of the arrest and commitment of his slave; our relations being such that he is entirely shut out from information. It follows from these well-known facts, that the law can not be carried out according to its purpose; and that the arrest and commitment of a fugitive slave from another State is not, and can not be, for the benefit of the owner—as the law intended.

For whose benefit is the arrest and commitment to be made? The owner can not be profited by it; and no Kentuckian desires to appropriate these fugitives to the public use; nor is it desirable in this questionable mode to increase that population, at this time, with its cumulative evils upon our people, in violation of the spirit of our constitution and the laws pursuant thereto, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, as merchandise. No one derives benefit from the law except the captors, who obtain the reward, and speculators, who buy at nominal rates, and by selling, shift the loss upon others.

Our Court of Appeals has recently very correctly decided, that citizens of belligerent States can not maintain actions in our courts. The civil rights and remedies, which they enjoyed in their amicable relations are suspended by their present attitude of hostility. This same hostility suspends the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, in all its practical workings, on behalf of the owner. A bill has been passed and approved, at the present session, to remedy some of the evils growing out of this law. It provides for refunding money paid by purchasers, in cases where the slave has been taken by the federal authorities. Claims for compensation to jailors, and for fees for advertising and other expenses, will be constantly coming up, in cases where the military authorities take possession of these fugitives, after their commitment. In addition to these results, there are other matters of great interest involved. The federal authorities claim, that by the laws of war the fugitives become captives of war, and are to be disposed of by the federal authority. This claim, whether well or ill founded, brings our civil authorities, under this law, in collision with the federal. Shall the loyal State of Kentucky be brought in collision with the government, upon an issue as to which shall take charge of and dispose of a slave who has escaped from our enemies? Each may assert that the other has no right to the slave—perhaps with equal truthfulness. Yet, it certainly can not be deemed either the part of wisdom or prudence, that we should, in such a quarrel, endanger our own security or break our relations of amity with our government.

If we say the federal authorities have no business to intermeddle in this matter, it might be retorted that we have less. If rebels choose to brave the consequences of rebellion, whether legitimate or illegitimate, the fault is theirs—not ours; and we should not compromise any of our rights or securities, by assuming their quarrel with our government, by undertaking to keep the slaves for them. While in rebellion they have no claims upon us, whose government we leave them to overthrow and destroy. When they cease to be rebels, and become submissive to the just demands of our government, it will be the proper time for Kentucky to raise her voice in behalf of a repentant and prodigal people, who have wasted their estate in rebellion, and have returned for shelter beneath the banner, and within the constitution of our fathers.

The people of Kentucky are a loyal people, and will not assume the quarrel of those in rebellion, nor will they consent to collide with the government because of their disapprobation of measures adopted for the suppression of rebellion. We can not afford to have a collision with the federal authorities upon the question of which shall take charge of and dispose of the fugitives from the belligerent States. What are we to do with these fugitives? We do not want them, we can not restore them to owners, who are our enemies, we can not afford, at the public charge, to keep them in confinement, nor can we suffer them to go at large, to the demoralization of our own slaves. We wish to avoid collision with our government, upon a question where in we have no interest, security, or rights involved. These fugitives are not ours, we do not claim them and do not want them, and have no personal interest in them, except to get rid of them in such way as not to endanger our own safety. To maintain our own rights in the government and under its constitution and laws, is what we seek. We can not afford to endanger a forfeiture of our rights, by neglecting our own securities, to look after the claims of those who are in hostility with us, and seeking our destruction. Some legitimate mode of relieving our selves of the evils growing out of a collision of authorities, should be adopted, and at the same time secure ourselves against the demoralizing effects of leaving these fugitives to go at large within our limits. The law, so far as it purports a restoration to the owner, is suspended by the state of hostilities existing, but this leaves the runaway still on our hands. Whether the fugitives should be turned over to the federal authorities, and leave the owner to dispute his rights with the government, as we can not afford to do so for him, at the hazard of our own security; or whether he should be hired out to defray his expenses until the law can be fairly executed; or whether he shall be sent beyond our limits at the public expense, are questions left for your consideration. The sale of such fugitives is calculated to involve our citizens in troublesome disputes, and in losses, and to beget an angry conflict with the federal authorities. The federal authorities claim these fugitives and take them from the jails and from purchasers. We should, by some wise and carefully digested mode, make provision for the avoidance of these evils.

In calling your attention to this subject, with the suggestions which I have deemed proper to submit, I feel that I have discharged my duty—the rest remains with you.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Feb. 10, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

For the information of all concerned. It is hereby announced, according to instructions received from the War Department, that,

To any non-commissioned officer, private, or citizen who will present to any Provost Marshal, or authorized recruiting officer, an accepted recruit, who can be shown to have served at least nine months and has been discharged, the sum of \$25 will be paid. And for an accepted recruit, without such qualification, the sum of \$15 will be paid.

Should the recruit be presented to a recruiting officer (not a Provost Marshal) the certificate of the U. S. Mustering officer will be required, that he has been duly mustered into the service of the United States before the premium can be paid. By order of the Governor:

JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General of Ky. Feb. 10, 1864-1w.

Extension of Bounties.

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, LEXINGTON, January 20, 1864.

The times for paying bounties of three hundred dollars (\$300) for New Recruits and four hundred dollars (\$400) for Veteran Recruits, has been extended to MARCH 1ST, 1864. THOS. H. MOORE, Capt. and Pro. Mar. 7th Dis. Ky. Feb. 1, 1864-1m.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.

THERE will be a GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL, at the Capital Hotel on FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

ANALOGUES. S. B. THOMAS, JNO. BRENT, RICHARD RABUE, H. E. TAYLOR, H. C. MCLEOD, W. T. SAMUELS, A. QUARRIER, JAS. MULHOLLAND, SID. CLAY, BUCK KEEMON, J. L. LANDRAM, G. T. HORD, H. D. MCHEENRY, S. E. DEHAVEN, HARRISON TAYLOR, J. M. HEWITT, JR., J. A. FITTLE. Frankfort, Feb. 16, 1864-1d.

NOTICE.

There was committed to the Boyle county jail, on the 30th day of January, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself CHARLES. He is about 21 years of age, weighs about 170 or 180 pounds, dark color, and the flesh marks perceptible. Says he has been to David Nash, of county Kentucky, was committed by W. R. Taylor. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C. Feb. 16, 1864-1m.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 15th day of February, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. Arnold, B. S. Moody, Dr. H. S.

Backner, Adline	Robinson, Sam'l.
Campbell, Miss Sarah	Roberts, Alexander
Coffy, Grandville, S.	Stevenson, Sam. H.
Davis, Miss Maranda	Sanford, F. T.
Dowdner, Dr. W. A.	Shea, Murty
Fain, Mrs. Elizabeth	Smith, Mrs. Raney
Giltner, John	Vangilden, A. C. U. S.
Hardin, Thos. Joe.	Telegraph Operator.
Harrison, Wm. T.	Waly, Mrs. Lizzie
Homes, Richard	Wright, W. C.
Lennard, Miss Mary A. Watson, W. H.	Williams, Miss Alice
Marrow, Francis	Williams, Miss Mary
	Williams, Crawford

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 5 P. M. W. A. GAINES, P. M. February 15, 1864-1t.

METROPOLITAN HALL,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 17th, 1864.

THE OLD ALLEGHANIAN,

ORGANIZED IN 1848.

"We come to the friends we've met before."

Owing to other engagements they can remain positively ONE NIGHT ONLY.



LATELY returned from a four years' tour around the world, and having since their return, given SIXTY-TWO SUCCESSFUL CONCERTS in the City of New York; thirty-six in Boston; thirteen in Baltimore; sixteen in Washington; also, visited many of the principalities of the Western States, in all of which their concert has been attended by the largest, most fashionable and delighted audiences that ever greeted musical artists, would now respectfully announce one of their highly popular MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, as above.

Their Repertoire embraces a choice collection of Vocal Quartettes, arranged in their own popular style; also a variety of the sweetest English, Irish, Scotch, German and Spanish ballads extant; Humorous Songs, Duets, &c., Arias, Cavatinas and Sonatas, from works of the most popular Italian and French masters. In addition to their usual choice selections of Vocal music they will play, on Wednesday evening, several pieces on the celebrated SWISS BELLS. The ALLEGHANIANs beg leave to state to their numerous friends and patrons of former years, that about four years ago they added the SWISS BELLS to their already superior Concert and the Press, as well as all competent musical critics, have pronounced their Bell Playing superior to any thing of the kind ever heard in this country, not excepting that of the original Swiss Bell Ringers who appeared in the United States about fifteen years since.

Admission 50 cents—Children 25 cents. Commences at 7 1/2 o'clock. During their sojourn in foreign lands, the concerts of the ALLEGHANIANs were honored by the attendance of hundreds of thousands of delighted listeners—Kings, Queens, Nobles and the most distinguished men of the age patronized their entertainments, and lavished upon them the most flattering demonstrations of approval. J. M. BOULARD, Manager. D. G. WALDRON, Agent. February 11, 1864.

Split Bottom Chairs.

I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Speed, at the Capital Hotel. J. W. SOUTH. Dec. 23, 1863-4f.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863-1f.

Go to Gray & Saffell's and buy your SHOES, LADIES', CHILDREN'S and NEGRO WOMEN'S SHOES, at cost, for a few days. December 25, 1863-1f.

MATCALFE'S REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR MAKES HIGH PRICES SAPONIFIER helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease. CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits. PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. Philadelphia—No. 127, Walnut Street. Pittsburgh—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way. Nov. 13, 1863-3m.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE!

UNDER a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the Page large Grapery, two miles from Frankfort, Ky., all of the personal property belonging to the PAGE & VOGLER GRAPERY, viz: 6,000 GALLONS VINTAGE CASKS, From 100 to 644 gallons, each, fitted with man-holes and clamps, a good article. Stands, Measuring and Grape Tub; Spring and common two Horse Wagon and Gear; Cart and Harness; Hoes and Cows. All the tools, Implements, &c., &c. TERMS.—All sums under \$20 cash; over that sum six months credit. Bonds and security required, with interest from date, having the force and effect of replevin bond. A. W. DUDLEY, Assignee and Trustee of Thos. S. Page. February 15, 1864-1d.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, January 25, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. Jan. 23, 1864.

THE BEST

IS

THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE



1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864,

\$3,002,556 39.

4. THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the

AETNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

5. 16,000 Less Claims have been settled and paid.

SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY

FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not?

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the

Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance

with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the

business of Insurance Companies," approved

18th March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ATNA IN-

SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at

Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOU-

SAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18

Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92

Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,965 05

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,000 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,500 00

Michigan Central R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,000 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 26,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855), 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 205,000 200,900 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 125,000 155,000 00

United States [5-20s] Coupon Bonds 1892, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, (6 mos.), 7 1/2-10 per cent., semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest, 76,000 85,600 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with secured interest, 101,630 70

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,000 15,836 00

500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Stafford Bk & S. K. Stock, 5,000 5,150 00

30 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, 3,000 1,800 00

200 Shares Reverse Bk & S. K. Stock, 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safety Fund Bk & S. K. Stock, 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares Bk of the State Me. S. K. Stock, 20,000 16,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, 20,000 16,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bk & S. K. Stock, 40,000 22,800 00

40 Shares Atlas Bk & S. K. Stock, 4,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford Stock, 10,000 5,600 00

200 Shares City Bank Stock, 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares Charter Oak Bk & S. K. Stock, 10,000 9,900 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, 27,500 13,750 00

30 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S. K. Stock, 3,000 51,040 00

500 Shares Hartford Bk & S. K. Stock, 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank S. K. Stock, 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Phoenix Bk & S. K. Stock, 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State Bk & S. K. Stock, 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk & S. K. Stock, 15,000 11,250 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk & S. K. Stock, 40,000 42,000 00

N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00

800 Shares Broadway Bank S. K. Stock, 80,000 32,000 00

800 Shares Butcher & Drovers Bk & S. K. Stock, 80,000 25,000 00

100 Shares N. Y. City Stock, 10,000 14,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Comth Stock, 10,000 10,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk & S. K. Stock, New York City, 30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Bk of Amer. S. K. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S. K. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk Stock, New York City, 20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk S. K. Stock, New York City, 10,000	10,600 00
500 Shares Phenix Bk S. K. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S. K. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S. K. Stock, N. Y. City, 15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,...	\$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.	
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None	
Losses adjusted and due, None	
Losses adjusted and not due, \$ 6,228 83	
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 137,107 12	
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	
Total liabilities,...	\$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
HARTFORD COUNTY, }
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, not any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Atna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24 day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., }
Frankfort, July 2, 1863. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Frankfort, July 2, 1863. }

No. 20, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Atna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Atna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.	
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade	
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton	
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthia, Harrison	
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas	
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll	
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.	
Alex. S. McGorty, Danville, Boyle	
Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin	
Frederic H. Skinner, Edwinstown, Lyon	
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin	
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming	
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott	
Phil H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson	
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian	
Stephen Phelps, Harrodsburg, Hancock	
Jas. A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer	
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette	
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard	
Frederic B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion	
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson	
Joseph Broderick, Mayfield, Mason	
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery	
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry	
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine	
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen	
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell	
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Davies	
Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon	
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken	
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison	
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington	
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston	
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby	
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln	
Dan'l M. Bowmar, Versailles, Woodford	
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke	
H. A. Abbe, Warsaw, Gallatin	

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Harrison county, as a runaway slave, a negro boy calling himself JOHN. He is about 17 years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, copper color, about 5 feet 9 inches high. Says he belongs to Brown Paton of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN BRUCE, J. H. C.

Dec. 7th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN CLARK. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, age not known but is young. Says he belongs to Jas. Pitt, of Louisville.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

Dec. 16, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFORD. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLY. She is about 16 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 8 years old, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself LOUISA, and her two children, HENRY and WILLIAM. The woman is about 22 years of age, mulatto color. Henry is about 4 years of age, mulatto color. William is about 2 years of age, mulatto color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN. He is about 25 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISAAC. He is about 40 years of age, weighing 150 pounds, black color, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Says he belongs to Sarah B. Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

Oct. 7, 1863-1m.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD.

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia,

Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,

American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,

High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,

Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.

or Luncheon.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Cheiving, Smoking,

Long, P. L. or plain, S. Jago,

No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,

No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canaster,

Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish

malized, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-1y.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

The most direct route from the Interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-western Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:55 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE

Nicholasville 12: